United Nations A/58/405–S/2003/932

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
2 October 2003
English
Original: Arabic

General Assembly
Fifty-eighth session
Agenda item 37
The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Fifty-eighth year

Letter dated 1 October 2003 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, I transmit here below a list of the continuing Israeli violations and acts of aggression against Lebanon for the period 18-22 September 2003.

18 September 2003

At 1000 hours, a breakdown truck belonging to the Israeli enemy was seen operating at the radar site inside the occupied Shab'a farms.

19 September 2003

At 1545 hours, several explosions were heard inside the occupied Shab'a farms.

21 September 2003

At 1810 hours, Israeli warplanes overflew the 'Alma al-Sha'b control post at medium altitude.

At 1825 hours, hostile warplanes overflew the Bint Jubayl area at medium altitude.

At 2205 hours, the sound of explosions was heard inside the occupied Shab'a farms.

22 September 2003

At 1300 hours, Israeli warplanes overflew the towns of 'Alma al-Sha'b, Zahirah and Yarin at medium altitude.

At 1330 hours, a breakdown truck belonging to the Israeli enemy was seen operating at the radar site inside the occupied Shab'a farms.

03-53977 (E) 061003 061003

At 1755 hours, the sound of heavy explosions was heard inside the occupied Shab'a farms. The cause and nature of the explosions was unknown.

At 1920 hours, Israeli warplanes overflew the towns of 'Alma al-Sha'b, Naqurah and Ra's Naqurah, as well as the coastline, at medium altitude. Israeli helicopters also overflew the border line between occupied Palestine and the town of 'Alma al-Sha'b at medium altitude.

At 1925 hours, Israeli warplanes overflew the Bint Jubayl area at medium altitude.

At 2000 hours, two Israeli helicopters overflew the borders with Palestine opposite the towns of Rumaysh, 'Ayta al-Sha'b and Ramyah at low altitude.

These acts of aggression bear out the Israeli pattern of hostility. Moreover, the type and number of these violations and acts of aggression, for which there was no justification or excuse, confirm Israel's premeditated intention of causing intimidation and provocation and undermining security and stability in order to serve its hostile and expansionist objectives throughout the region.

The Mission of Lebanon draws the attention of the Secretary-General of the United Nations to the seriousness of these acts of aggression and their ensuing consequences and requests the circulation of this letter of complaint as an official document of the General Assembly under agenda item 37 and as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Sami **Kronfol**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

United Nations A/58/406

General Assembly

Distr.: General
2 October 2003

Original: English

Fifty-eighth session
Agenda item 73
General and complete disarmament

Letter dated 2 October 2003 from the Permanent Representative of Brazil to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit a communiqué (see annex) issued on 23 September 2003 by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the New Agenda Coalition countries (Brazil, Egypt, Ireland, Mexico, New Zealand, South Africa and Sweden) following a meeting in which the Ministers reviewed progress on their joint initiatives, entitled: "Towards a nuclear-weapon-free world: a new agenda" and "Reduction of non-strategic nuclear weapons".

I would be grateful if you would kindly circulate the present letter and its annex as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 73.

(*Signed*) Ronaldo Mota **Sardenberg**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

03-53983 (E) 081003

Annex to the letter dated 2 October 2003 from the Permanent Representative of Brazil to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Ministerial declaration by the New Agenda Coalition during the fifty-eighth session of the General Assembly, New York, 23 September 2003

1. The Foreign Ministers of Egypt, Ireland, Mexico, New Zealand, South Africa, Sweden and Brazil met during the fifty-eighth session of the United Nations General Assembly to review developments on nuclear disarmament and to renew their commitment to achieve a world free from nuclear weapons.

2. The Ministers paid tribute to the memory of Anna Lindh, Foreign Minister of Sweden, on the occasion of her sad passing away, and deplored the loss of a devoted colleague who had been a driving force in the common cause.

3. The Ministers expressed their deep concern at the lack of progress to date in the implementation of the 13 steps on nuclear disarmament to which all States parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons agreed at the 2000 Review Conference.

4. The Ministers stressed that each article of the Treaty is binding on the respective States parties, at all times and in all circumstances, and that all States parties must be held fully accountable with respect to the strict compliance of their obligations under the Treaty, and reiterated that the implementation of undertakings therein on nuclear disarmament remains the imperative.

5. The Ministers recalled that a fundamental prerequisite for promoting nuclear non-proliferation is the continuous irreversible progress in nuclear arms reduction. In this context, they called upon the Russian Federation and the United States of America to make the Treaty on Strategic Offensive Reductions ("the Moscow Treaty") irreversible and verifiable and to address non-operational warheads, thus making it a nuclear disarmament measure.

6. The Ministers stressed that the recent international debate on weapons of mass destruction has only highlighted that the sole guarantee against the use of any weapon of mass destruction anywhere, including nuclear weapons, is their total elimination and the assurance that they will never be used or produced again.

7. The Ministers reiterated their deep concern at emerging approaches to the broader role of nuclear weapons as part of security strategies, including rationalizations for the use of, and the development of new types of nuclear weapons.

8. The Ministers urged the international community to intensify its efforts to achieve universal adherence to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. They called upon India, Israel and Pakistan to accede to the Treaty as non-nuclear-weapon States and to place their facilities under comprehensive safeguards of the International Atomic Energy Agency. They recalled the commitment of all States parties to the Treaty to promote the universality of the Treaty.

9. The Ministers expressed their deep concern with the announcement by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea of its intention to withdraw from the Treaty

and related developments. In this connection they called upon the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to reconsider and supported all efforts for an early, peaceful resolution of the situation, leading to the return of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to full compliance with the provisions of the Treaty.

10. The Ministers stressed that the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) must be able to verify and ensure that nuclear facilities of the States parties to the Treaty are being used for peaceful purposes only, and called upon States to cooperate fully and immediately with IAEA in resolving issues arising from the implementation of their respective obligations towards the Agency.

11. The Ministers reaffirmed their conviction that the establishment of internationally recognized nuclear-weapon-free zones on the basis of arrangements freely arrived at among the States of the regions concerned enhances global and regional peace and security, strengthens the nuclear non-proliferation regime and contributes towards realizing the objective of nuclear disarmament, and in this regard they expressed their hope that more regions would follow this path.

12. The Ministers underlined the significance of the current review of the Treaty process to assess progress in implementation and to consider actions needed on nuclear disarmament. They stressed the importance that the third session of the Preparatory Committee of the 2005 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons submits substantive recommendations regarding nuclear disarmament, as well as on the matter of security assurances to the Review Conference.

13. The Ministers highlighted that multilateralism must remain at the forefront of all international security efforts and, with the purpose of contributing further to the objective of a nuclear-weapon-free world, stressed that their initiative will continue to be pursued with determination and announced their intention to submit two draft resolutions — entitled "Towards a nuclear-weapon-free world: a new agenda" and "Reductions of non-strategic nuclear weapons" — to the General Assembly at its fifty-eighth session.

United Nations A/58/407

General Assembly

Distr.: General
3 October 2003

Original: English

Fifty-eighth session
Agenda item 9
General debate

Letter dated 30 September 2003 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly

I have the honour to enclose herewith the text of the written statement of the delegation of the United Kingdom in exercise of the right of reply to the remarks made by the Right Honourable Sir Anerood Jugnauth, P.C., K.C.M.G., Q.C. Prime Minister of the Republic of Mauritius, on 24 September 2003 in the General Assembly (see annex).

I should be most grateful if you could arrange to have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly under agenda item 9.

(*Signed*) Emyr Jones **Parry**

03-54225 (E) 071003

Annex to the letter dated 30 September 2003 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly

Statement of the delegation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in exercise of the right of reply to the remarks made by the Prime Minister of Mauritius in the general debate on 24 September 2003

The British Government maintains that the British Indian Ocean Territory is British and has been since 1814. It does not recognize the sovereignty claim of the Mauritian Government.

However, the British Government has recognized Mauritius as the only State which has a right to assert a claim of sovereignty when the United Kingdom relinquishes its own sovereignty.

Successive British Governments have given undertakings to the Government of Mauritius that the Territory will be ceded when no longer required for defence purposes subject to the requirements of international law.

The British Government remains open to discussions regarding arrangements governing the British Indian Ocean Territory or the future of the Territory. The British Government has stated that when the time comes for the Territory to be ceded it will liaise closely with the Government of Mauritius.

The British Government values its close and constructive cooperation with the Government of Mauritius on a wide range of issues, and looks forward to this continuing.

United Nations A/58/408

General Assembly

Distr.: General
3 October 2003

Original: English

Fifty-eighth session
Agenda item 9
General debate

Letter dated 30 September 2003 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly

I have the honour to enclose herewith the text of the written statement of the delegation of the United Kingdom in exercise of the right of reply to the remarks made by His Excellency Dr. Néstor Carlos Kirchner, President of the Argentine Republic, on 25 September 2003 in the General Assembly (see annex).

I should be most grateful if you could arrange to have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly under agenda item 9.

(*Signed*) Emyr Jones **Parry**

03-54243 (E) 101003

Annex to the letter dated 30 September 2003 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly

Statement of the delegation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in exercise of the right of reply to the remarks made by the President of the Argentine Republic in the general debate on 25 September 2003

The British Government welcomes the resolve of the Argentine Government to engage in positive bilateral exchanges with the United Kingdom concerning practical cooperation in the South Atlantic. My Government shares this resolve. We believe that such exchanges contribute further to the mutual understanding embodied in the 1999 Anglo-Argentine joint statement. Implementation of this statement, which covers a range of issues concerning the South Atlantic including air access, fisheries conservation, demining, plans to construct a memorial to Argentines fallen on the Islands and other confidence-building measures, shows that the United Kingdom and Argentina can manage our differences whilst developing cooperation on matters of common interest. We have continued to make steady progress in the past year.

However, we wish to recall that there is nothing in the 1999 joint statement that compromises the position of the United Kingdom in relation to its sovereignty over the Falkland Islands, South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands. The British Government has no doubt about its sovereignty over these territories and their surrounding maritime areas.

The elected representatives of the Islands once again expressed their own views clearly when they visited the United Nations for the debate in the United Nations Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples on 16 June 2003. They asked the Committee to recognize that they, like any other people, were entitled to exercise the right of self-determination. They reiterated that the people of the Falkland Islands did not wish for any change in the status of the Islands and wished the new Argentine administration well after the recent change of Government. We fully support the right of self-determination as set out in Article 1.2 of the Charter of the United Nations and paragraph 4 of the United Nations Millennium Declaration, and we remain committed to the right of the people of the Falkland Islands to determine their own future. There will be no change in the sovereignty of the Falkland Islands unless the Islanders wish it.

We are confident that our relationship with Argentina will develop and believe that cooperation with Argentina on matters of mutual interest will enable us to manage our differences, whilst assisting in the development of confidence and trust in the South Atlantic.